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(71) Applicant: **Ryder International Corporation**
100 Curt Francis Road
Arab Alabama 35016(US)
Applicant: **PK SCIENTIFIC, INC.**

249 East Church Street
Frederick Maryland 21707(US)

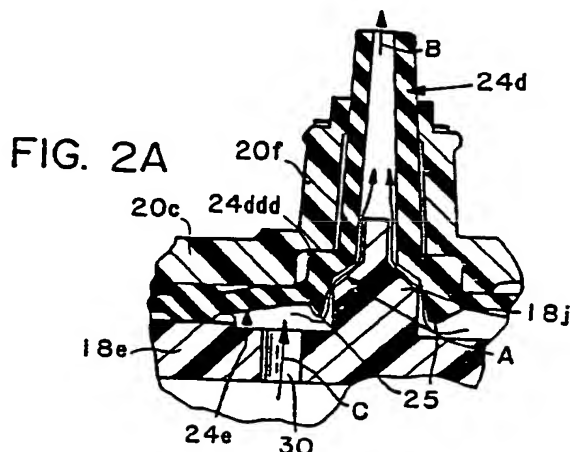
(72) Inventor: **Ranalletta, Joseph Vincent**
1909 Venning Circle
Guntersville, Alabama 35976(US)
Inventor: **Williams, Fred Edward**
Route 6, Box 950
Arab, Alabama 35016(US)
Inventor: **Kanner, Rowland William**
3600 Wyeth Drive
Guntersville, Alabama 35976(US)

(74) Representative: **Long, Edward Anthony et al**
Hulse & Co.
Eagle Star House,
Carver Street
Sheffield S1 4FP (GB)

(54) **Liquid dispenser nozzle.**

(57) A liquid dispensing nozzle assembly is provided for mounting on a liquid container and dispenser having a flexible wall and liquid storage cavity for manually squeezed dispensing of a liquid from the cavity through the nozzle assembly. The nozzle assembly maintains the liquid, such as contact lens saline solution, in sterile condition during storage and repeated dispensing of the liquid from the container cavity. The nozzle assembly includes a liquid conduit for communication from the container cavity to a liquid discharge port from the nozzle assembly to enable dispensing of the liquid displaced by manually squeezing the flexible wall of the container. The nozzle assembly also includes an air aspiration conduit separate from the liquid conduit for aspirating air into the container cavity to replace the dispensed liquid. The nozzle assembly includes a partitioned diaphragm including separate portions respectively included in the liquid conduit and the air aspiration conduit. The air conduit portion of the diaphragm can include a filter which is hydrophobic and air

permeable but impermeable to bacteria to prevent entrainment of bacteria with the aspirating flow of air into the liquid storage cavity of the container.



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The present invention relates to liquid storage containers for manually dispensing liquids such as cleaning solutions for contact lenses, and more particularly relates to dispensing nozzles on containers for liquid which must be stored in sterile condition.

Liquids, for example, solutions for cleaning and conditioning contact lenses, have typically been stored in manually squeezable bottles from which the user can repeatedly dispense the stored liquid. These liquids must be uncontaminated by microorganisms such as bacteria. Accordingly, expensive bacteriacidal agents have sometimes been included in the liquid formulation, as for example, in saline formulations for cleaning contact lenses. Furthermore, the squeezable dispensing bottles have sometimes been provided with nozzles including filter membranes which are permeable to the dispensed liquid as well as being permeable to the air which must be aspirated through the nozzle to replace the dispensed liquid. These filter membranes are also impermeable to bacteria in order to prevent the aspirated air from carrying bacteria into contact with the stored solution, so that the solution is maintained in sterile condition for repeated dispensing. However, filter membrane materials which are sufficiently hydrophilic to permit permeation of the saline solutions often permit retention of the saline on the filter so that the retained solution increases the resistance of the filter to passage of the aspirating air. The partially obstructed flow of aspirating air not only retards the expansion of the squeezed bottle wall, but also impedes a subsequent squeezing of the bottle when a demand for large quantities of the solution must be dispensed.

The object of this invention is to provide a nozzle assembly that affords accelerated air aspiration of a squeezed liquid dispensing bottle for improved convenience to the user, particularly in repeated dispensing of solutions for contact lenses.

According to the present invention, a liquid dispensing nozzle assembly is provided for mounting on a liquid container and dispenser having a flexible wall and liquid storage cavity for manually squeezed dispensing of liquid from the cavity through the nozzle assembly and for maintaining the liquid in sterile condition during storage and repeated dispensing of the liquid from the container cavity, the nozzle assembly comprising a liquid discharge port; liquid conduit means for communication from the container cavity to the liquid discharge port to enable dispensing of the liquid displaced by manually squeezing the flexible wall of the container, and is characterised in that the nozzle assembly further comprises: air aspiration conduit means separate from the liquid conduit for aspirating air into the container cavity to replace the liquid dispensed therefrom; and partitioned dia-

phragm means integrally including first and second portions respectively included in the liquid conduit means and the air aspiration conduit means.

In a preferred embodiment, the nozzle assembly includes an integrally moulded, elastomeric diaphragm means which includes a deflectable valve element within the liquid conduit means. The valve element normally closes a one-way valve to prevent leakage of the liquid from the container cavity. The valve element deflects with liquid pressure on the diaphragm means to open the valve so that liquid flows through the valve and is discharged from the liquid conduit means. The diaphragm means includes a tubular nozzle which provides the liquid discharge orifice for the liquid dispensed from the conduit.

The preferred nozzle assembly embodiment also includes an integral diaphragm filter portion which is hydrophobic in order to prevent permeation of the filter portion by the stored liquid, which further facilitates the aspirating air flow through the filter and the air conduit. Both the diaphragm means and the filter member are clamped between an adaptor member and an overlying housing member provided in the nozzle assembly which are secured at the neck opening of the container. The filter portion is air permeable but impermeable to bacteria to prevent entrainment of bacteria with the aspirating flow of air into the liquid storage cavity of the container.

A number of embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which like reference numerals identify like elements, and in which:-

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of liquid nozzle assembly in accordance with the invention mounted on a liquid storage and dispensing container;

Figure 2 is a sectional view taken along each of the lines indicated at 2-2 in Figures 1, 4 and 6;

Figure 2A is an enlarged fragmentary view taken from Figure 2 and illustrating the deflection of the valve element to open the liquid dispensing conduit in the nozzle assembly;

Figure 3 is an exploded, sectional view of the nozzle assembly in Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is a bottom plan view of the nozzle housing of the assembly as indicated by the line 4-4 in Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary, sectional view taken along the line 5-5 in Figure 4 and viewed in the indicated direction;

Figure 6 is a top plan view of the diaphragm element as indicated by the line 6-6 in Figure 3;

Figure 7 is a top plan view of the filter element as indicated by the line 7-7 in Figure 3;

Figure 8 is a top plan view of the adaptor
1 ment as indicated by the line 8-8 in Figure 3;

Figure 9 is a vertical sectional view of a second
embodiment of liquid nozzle assembly in accordance
with the invention, mounted on a liquid
storage and dispensing container;

Figure 10 is a vertical sectional view of a third
embodiment of liquid nozzle assembly in accordance
with the invention, mounted on a liquid
storage and dispensing container;

Figure 11 is a top plan view of an integral
combination diaphragm and air aspiration filter
shown in Figure 10;

Figure 12 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional
view of a section of the diaphragm as indicated
on the line 12-12 in Figure 11;

Figure 13A is an enlarged, fragmentary sectional
view of the nozzle assembly shown in Figure 10
and illustrating the flow path for air aspiration
through the nozzle assembly; and

Figure 13B is an enlarged, fragmentary sectional
view similar to Figure 13A, which illustrates the
liquid flow path through the nozzle assembly.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2, an embodiment
of nozzle assembly in accordance with the invention
and designated generally by reference character
10 is shown mounted on a moulded plastics
bottle or liquid container 12 having a flexible or
squeezeable wall 14 and containing liquid such as
saline solution. As shown in Figure 2, the container
12 opens at the top from a neck portion 16. A
generally cylindrical adaptor 18 surrounds the neck
portion 16. The adaptor 18 includes an annular
internal flange 18a which projects downwardly into
the opening at the top of the neck 16 and terminates
in a radially flared annular projection 18aa which
securely engages, and preferably forms a seal with,
the interior surface of the neck. The adaptor 18 has
a medial cylindrical skirt 18b which has an inwardly
extending annular lug 18c which is forced between
a pair of adjacent radially outwardly extending
annular flanges 16a, 16b which enable an interference
fit with the lug 18c therebetween to mount the
adaptor 18 securely on the bottleneck 16 in a sealed
condition.

A radially outwardly extending annular flange
18d forms a shoulder at the bottom of a radially
outermost skirt 18bb and the shoulder flange 18d
forms a base on which a generally cylindrical nozzle
housing or cap 20 is seated. The flange 18d is a
snap-fit and is clamped between an annular
shoulder 20a of the nozzle housing 20 and an
annular arrangement of six spaced arcuate cleat
portions 20b projecting inwardly from a lowermost
annular skirt portion 21 of the housing 20 as shown
in Figures 2-4. Also, the shoulder wall 20a is
interrupted by an annular arrangement of six through-
slots 23 which are respectively aligned with the six

cleats 20b; slots 23 provide tooling access for
moulding the cleats.

Referring to Figures 2, 3 and 8, the adaptor
18a includes a circular upper wall designated generally
by 18e which is divided into separate portions
providing for separate and distinct liquid dispensing
conduit means and air aspiration conduit means. The
upper wall 18e also forms a base which seats a
hydrophobic filter member 22 and a complex, elastomeric
diaphragm 24 integrally moulded, for example from
silicone rubber, as shown in Figures 2, 2A, 3 and 6. As
best shown in Figures 3 and 8, the upper wall 18e of
the adaptor 18 has a recess 18f which peripherally
conforms to and positions the diaphragm 24 as shown
in Figure 6. As indicated in Figure 3 and shown in
Figure 2, the filter member 22 (Figure 7) is seated
and clamped within a left-hand portion of the recess
18f by a left-hand portion of the diaphragm 24 (i.e.,
left-hand as viewed in Figures 2, 6 and 8). As best
shown in Figures 2 and 8, a medial arcuate bridging
surface 18g within the recess 18f divides two deeper
recesses 18h and 18i which are covered by the filter
member 22; an arcuate slot 26 is formed through the
wall 18e radially outside the medial skirt 18b, and
extends into the recess 18h to form a portion of an
intake conduit for air aspiration together with a bore
28 from the recess 18i through the wall 18e, as more
fully described hereinafter.

Referring to Figure 6 the diaphragm 24 includes
two thickened, peripheral beads 24a and 24b which
are separated by a small diaphragm web 24c. As
shown in Figure 2, the separate beads 24a and 24b
are clamped within the recess 18f by an inner surface
of the upper circular cap wall 20c. The cap wall 20c
also has a moulded embossment 20d shown in Figure 4
which provides peripherally conformed surrounding
engagement with the clamped diaphragm beads. A
second, radially inner embossment 20e is configured
to fit within and position the oval bead 24b. As
shown in Figures 2 and 6 the diaphragm 24 further
includes a frustoconical tubular nozzle portion 24d
which integrally extends upwardly from a larger
elastomeric, tubular column or valve portion 24dd.
The interior surface of the columnar valve base
portion 24dd fits loosely around a nipple formation
18j projecting upwardly from the adaptor wall 18e
to provide a conical, annular clearance space A
therebetween as shown in Figures 2 and 2A. The
clearance space A leads to the central bore of the
tubular portion 24d which provides at its upper end
a discharge orifice for the liquid dispensing conduit
as indicated by the arrow B and as more fully
described hereinafter. The tubular nozzle 24d is
supported by a surrounding annular boss 20f whose
lower surface seals against the annular upper
surface 24ddd of the tubular base 24dd as

shown in Figures 2 and 2A and more fully discussed hereinafter with the valve operation.

Referring again to Figure 8, two bores 30 through the adaptor wall 18e adjacent the nipple 18j provide passageways for liquid flow in the liquid dispensing conduit as indicated by the arrow C in Figure 2 and leading to the clearance passageway A and then to discharge as indicated by the arrow B when a snap-fitting cover 18k is removed from the nozzle housing 20. The cover 18k has a cup-like configuration and is connected by an integrally moulded connecting web or lanyard 18p which is flexible and joined to a portion of the annular adaptor shoulder 18d and passes through a notch 20dd formed in the skirt 21 of the nozzle housing 20 as best shown in Figure 1.

The tubular column or valve portion 24dd extends downwardly and terminates in a tapered sealing ring 25 which normally seals, under compression by the boss 20f, against the adaptor wall 18e at its surface surrounding the nipple 18j to prevent leakage of the stored liquid (saline solution) even under hydrostatic pressure when the container is inverted in handling, and to prevent any backflow of non-sterile air or liquid from the clearance space A into the bottle neck 16. Backflow liquid is additionally prevented by the projection of the conically shaped nipple 18j into the tubular nozzle portion 24d in order to minimize the volume of liquid remaining in the tubular portion 24d when the dispensing flow has stopped. The small amount of remaining liquid in the tubular portion 24d, which can be exposed to contamination by air, will be flushed out before the next dispensing.

Referring to Figure 2A, when the flexible wall 14 is squeezed to dispense the saline solution from the inverted container 12 and nozzle assembly 10, the liquid flows through both the passageway bores 30 and exerts the necessary threshold hydraulic pressure against the diaphragm portion 24e which is resiliently deflected to compress further the tubular valve portion 24dd against the boss 20f; the additional compression of the valve portion 24dd thereby displaces and unseats sealing ring 25 from wall 18e to enable the liquid flow therebetween into the adjacent portion of the annular clearance space A (which is enlarged by the diaphragm deflection). The liquid flow through the clearance space A leads to discharge of the liquid through the tubular nozzle 24d as indicated by the arrow B. The sealing ring 25 performs as a one-way valve allowing only outflow of dispensed liquid when the flexible wall 14 is squeezed, so that once the additional compression of the valve portion 24dd is relaxed when the manual squeeze is released, the residual compression of the valve portion 24dd will cause the sealing ring 25 to reseat and seal firmly against the wall 18e to close the one-way valve and pre-

vent any backflow of liquid or air, for example, should the dispenser become exposed to non-sterile fluid such as by dropping into contaminated liquid. The valve portion column 24dd thus acts as an integral and elastomeric biasing spring on the sealing ring 25.

The liquid flowing from the bores 30 is constrained to enter the conical clearance space A by the circumscribing seal provided by the clamped oval diaphragm bead 24b. The seal provided by the diaphragm bead 24b is positioned and reinforced by a seating groove 18m and the two slightly projecting shoulders 18n which are formed within the adaptor recess 18f as shown in Figure 2 and best shown in Figure 8. The cap wall 20c has a narrow vent groove 20i shown in Figures 2 and 4 which is located on the dry or non-liquid side above the diaphragm 24 to enable air displacement with the deflection of the diaphragm.

Referring to Figures 2 and 4, in order to aspirate air for reinflation of the squeezed flexible wall 14 and to replace the liquid dispensed, ambient air is drawn under or around the housing skirt 21 upwardly through the nozzle assembly and downwardly into the bottleneck 16. The detailed air flow path leads from the skirt 21 through the slot 26 and into the recess 18h as indicated by the series of upwardly pointing arrows D in Figure 2; from the recess 18h, the air passes through the left-hand portion of the hydrophobic and air permeable filter membrane 22 as viewed in Figure 2. The upwardly flowing air from the filter membrane 22 then flows through the two side-by-side apertures 24f (both of which are shown in Figure 6). From each of the apertures 24f the air passes into a respective one of parallel groove channels 20g which are moulded into the lower surface of the housing wall 20c as best shown in Figures 4 and 5. The groove channels 20g direct the horizontal flow of air above a medial transverse bridge portion 24g of the diaphragm bead 24a. The bead 24a and bridge 24g fit into a complementary groove 20h in the housing 20, shown in Figure 4. The air from both groove channels 20g flows through the diaphragm aperture 24h and then flows downwardly through the filter membrane 22 again, whereupon the now twice-filtered air passes into the recess 18i and into the bore 28 leading to the bottleneck 16 for reinflation of the flexible wall 14.

The aspirating air is constrained to flow twice through the filter membrane 22, as indicated by the arrows in Figure 2, by the clamped diaphragm bead 24a which circumscribed both the air aspiration slot 26 and the bore 28. The filter membrane 22 itself is hydrophobic to prevent passage of liquid (saline solution) from the bore 28 when the liquid is dispensed through the bores 30. The filter membrane is also impermeable to bacteria so that

the aspirating air is filtered twice to prevent contamination of bacteria from contaminating the stored saline solution. The saline solution is therefore maintained in sterile condition within the container 12 during repeated dispensing of the solution and air aspiration. Suitable air permeable hydrophobic filter material can be fabricated, for example, from supported acrylic copolymer treated with a siloxane composition such as the filter membrane material commercially available from Gelman Sciences in a particularly suitable composition designated Versapor-450 having a pore size of approximately 0.45 micron which is impenetrable to bacteria.

Referring to Figure 9, a second embodiment of nozzle assembly in accordance with the invention and designated generally by 110 is shown mounted on a moulded plastics bottle or liquid container 112 having a flexible or squeezable wall 114. The container 112 opens at the top from the neck portion 116. A generally cylindrical adaptor 118 of nozzle assembly surrounds the neck portion 116. The adaptor 118 has an annular internal flange 118a which projects downwardly into the opening of the neck 116 and has a radially flared annular projection 118aa which seals securely against the interior surface of the neck. In this embodiment the sterile liquid L, such as saline solution, is contained within a flexible inner bag 119 whose mouth 119a is sealed to the adaptor flange 118a so that the nozzle assembly 110 and bag 119 provide an integrally sealed container system with an elastomeric diaphragm 124 sealing out outside air and contamination from the interior of the bag 119 and a sterile liquid L. The elastomeric diaphragm 124 has a thickened, annular peripheral bead 124a which is clamped between an annular recess 118f in the upper surface of the adaptor 118 and a similarly mating recess in the inner surface of the overlying housing or cap 120.

The cap 120 includes a downwardly extending cylindrical skirt 120a which has an annular inwardly projecting lug 120b wedged below the outer periphery of the adaptor 118 which secures the clamping of the diaphragm. The adaptor 118 has a radially outer cylindrical skirt 118b which also has a radially inwardly extending annular lug 118bb which is forced between a pair of adjacent annular coupling flanges 116a, 116b which enable an interference fit with the lug 118bb therebetween to mount the adaptor 118 and the nozzle assembly 110 securely on the bottle neck 116 in sealed position.

The diaphragm 124 includes a tubular nozzle portion 124d which extends integrally upwardly from a larger elastomeric, tubular column or valve portion 124dd. The interior surface of the columnar valve portion 124dd fits loosely around a nipple formation 118j projecting upwardly from the adapt-

or wall 118e to provide a conical clearance space A therebetween. The clearance space A leads to the central bore of the tubular portion 124d which provides an orifice at its upper end for liquid discharge as indicated by arrow B. The tubular nozzle 124d is supported by an annular boss 120f whose lower surface seals against the annular upper surface 124ddd of the tubular valve portion 124dd. A snap-fitting cover (not shown) can be provided to fit removably over the tubular nozzle 124d and boss 120f, similar to the cap 18k provided in the first embodiment of nozzle assembly.

The tubular column or valve portion 124dd extends downwardly and terminates in a tapered sealing ring 125 which normally seals, under compression by the boss 120f, against the adaptor wall 118e at its surface surrounding the nipple 118j to prevent leakage of the stored liquid even under hydrostatic pressure when the container 112 is inverted during handling, and to prevent any backflow of non-sterile air or liquid from the clearance space A into the bottle neck 116. Backflow of liquid is additionally prevented by the projection of the conically shaped nipple 118j into the tubular nozzle portion 124d in order to minimise the volume of liquid remaining in the tubular portion 124d, when the dispensing flow is stopped. The small amount of remaining liquid in the tubular portion 124d which can be exposed to contamination by air, will be flushed out before the next dispensing.

When the flexible container wall 114 is squeezed to dispense the saline solution L from the inverted container 112, the air pressure within the clearance space C between the bag 119 and the wall 114 is squeezed against the bag 119 which then collapses and displaces the liquid A through the adaptor flange 118a and then through the adaptor passageway bore 130. The liquid flowing from the bore 130 is constrained by the diaphragm 124 and exerts the necessary threshold hydraulic pressure against the annular diaphragm portion 124e which is resiliently deflected to further compress the tubular valve portion 124dd against the boss 120f. The additional compression of the valve portion 124dd thereby displaces and unseats the sealing ring 125 from the wall 118e to enable the liquid flow therebetween into the adjacent portion of the annular clearance A which is enlarged by the diaphragm deflection as shown in the entirely corresponding partial structure illustrated in Figure 2A of the first embodiment of nozzle assembly. The cap wall 120 has a narrow vent groove 120i which is located on the dry or non-liquid side above the outer portion of the diaphragm bead 124a to enable air displacement with the deflection of the diaphragm 124.

The liquid flow through the clearance space A leads to discharge of the liquid through the tubular

nozzle 124d as indicated by the arrow B. The sealing ring 125 performs as a one-way valve allowing only outflow of dispensed liquid when the flexible wall 114 and bag 119 are squeezed, so that once the additional compression of the valve portion 124dd is relaxed when the manual squeeze is released, the residual compression of the valve portion 124dd will cause the sealing ring 125 to reseat and seal firmly against the wall 118e to close the one-way valve and prevent any backflow of liquid or air. Such backflow might otherwise occur, for example, should the dispenser become exposed to non-sterile fluid such as by dropping into contaminated liquid. The columnar valve portion 124dd thus acts as an integral and elastomeric biasing spring on the sealing ring 125.

In order to maintain the pressure in the expanding volume of the clearance space C as the liquid in the bag 119 is progressively emptied with successive dispensings and increasing collapse of the bag 119, an air aspiration conduit is provided through the nozzle assembly 100 leading to the air clearance C. Accordingly, when the manual squeezing of the container wall 114 is released, air enters the nozzle assembly 100 through an entrance passageway 126 through the cap 120 which downwardly directs the air to a valve seat 126a opening from the lower surface of the cap 120. The diaphragm 124 has a lateral extension portion 124f which seats on the valve seat 126a to form a one-way valve which is normally closed, particularly when the container wall 114 is squeezed and the air pressure in the clearance C is communicated against the interior surface of the diaphragm extension portion 124f. However, during air aspiration, the diaphragm extension 124f unseats from the valve seat 126a to open the one-way flow of air around the diaphragm extension 124f so that the air flows through an axially aligned passageway 127 through the adaptor 118 leading to a radially aligned passageway 128 in the adaptor 118. The inner end of the radial passageway 128 opens into an axial bore 129 formed through the adaptor 118 adjacent to the outer surface of the cylindrical flange 118a. In order to prevent the diaphragm extension 124f from deflecting excessively against and otherwise closing the adaptor passageway 127, a pair of small beads 127a or similar small projections are provided preferably adjacent the peripheral opening of the passageway 127 in order to engage the diaphragm extension 124f when it is deflected during air aspiration and thus maintaining clearance for air entry into the passageway 127.

From the bore 129 the aspirating air flows downwardly and is distributed annularly in the clearance space between the flange 118a and the bottleneck 116 and then passes through slots 131 formed through the annular lug 118aa leading to

the air clearance C as indicated by the air flow path arrows D. The aspirating air never comes in contact with the sterile liquid L contained within the sealed bag 119, and therefore the entirely separate liquid dispensing flow path and air aspiration flow path enable elimination of any filtering of the aspirating air which need not be sterile.

Referring to Figure 10, a third embodiment of nozzle assembly in accordance with the invention and designated generally by 210 is shown mounted on a moulded plastics bottle container 212 for sterile liquid L with a squeezable wall 214. The container 212 opens at the top from a neck portion 216. An adaptor portion 218 of the nozzle assembly generally closes the mouth of the neck 216 and has a cylindrical wall 218a which projects downwardly into the opening of the neck 216 with a radially flared annular lug projection 218aa which seals securely against the interior surface of the neck. The upper surface of the adaptor 218 supports a partitioned elastomeric diaphragm 224 which includes integrally both an air filtering portion 224a and a valve element portion 224dd as more fully described hereinafter. The elastomeric diaphragm 224 also includes a thickened annular peripheral bead 224b which is clamped between the upper surface of the adaptor 218 and the lower surface of an overlying housing or cap member 220. The circumferential periphery of the upper wall of the adaptor 218 is seated on an inner annular shelf 220a which projects radially inwardly from a downwardly extending cylindrical skirt portion 220b of the cap 220. The skirt 220b also has a radially inwardly projecting annular lug 220c which is forced between a pair of adjacent annular coupling flanges 216a and 216b which enable an interference fit of the lug 220c therebetween to secure the clamping of the diaphragm 224 and adaptor 218 on the bottleneck 216.

Referring particularly to Figures 11 and 12, the air filter portion 224a of the integrated elastomeric diaphragm 224 can be an annulus of the filter material which is inserted during moulding of the diaphragm 224 from elastomeric material, for example, silicone rubber. The filter material is embedded and supported at its inner periphery by the diaphragm valve portion 224dd and at the outer periphery by the bead 224b so that the annular medial portion is exposed to form the air filter portion 224a; for added structural integrity, the filter material may be embedded within radial ribs 224c of the elastomeric material. The filter membrane material of the portion 224a is hydrophobic to prevent passage of the sterile liquid L (saline solution) and is also impermeable to bacteria but is permeable to air so that the aspirating air is filtered to prevent entrained bacteria from contaminating the sterile liquid during aspiration as more fully de-

scribed hereinafter. Suitable air permeable hydrophobic filter material for the diaphragm air filter portion 224a can be fabricated, for example, from supported acrylic copolymer treated with a siloxane composition such as the filter membrane material commercially available from Gelman Sciences in a particularly suitable composition designated Versapor-450 having a pore size of approximately 0.45 micron which is impenetrable by bacteria.

The diaphragm 224 also includes a tubular nozzle portion 224d which extends integrally upwardly from a larger elastomeric tubular column or valve portion 224dd. The interior surface of the columnar valve portion 224dd fits loosely around a nipple formation 218j which projects upwardly from the upper wall of the adaptor 218 to provide a conical clearance space A therebetween as best shown in Figure 13B. The clearance space A leads to the central bore of the tubular portion 224d which has a liquid discharge orifice at its upper end indicated by arrow B.

The tubular nozzle portion 224d is supported by an annular boss 220f whose lower surface seals against the annular upper surface 224ddd of the tubular valve portion 224dd. A snap-fitting cover 220g connected to cap 220 is provided to fit removably over the tubular nozzle 224d and boss 220f.

The tubular column or valve portion 224dd extends downwardly and terminates in a tapered sealing ring 225 which normally seals, under compression by the boss 220f against the upper wall surface of the adaptor 218 closely surrounding the nipple 218j to prevent leakage of the stored liquid L even under hydrostatic pressure when the container 212 is inverted during handling, and to prevent any backflow of non-sterile air or liquid from the clearance space A into the bottle neck 216. Backflow of liquid is additionally prevented by the projection of the conically shaped nipple 218j into the tubular nozzle portion 224d in order to minimize the volume of liquid remaining in the tubular portion 224 when the dispensing flow is stopped. The small amount of liquid remaining in the tubular portion 224d, which can be exposed to contamination by air, will be flushed out before the next dispensing.

Referring to Figures 10 and 13B, when the flexible container wall 214 is squeezed to dispense the liquid L from the inverted container 212 the nozzle assembly 210, the liquid flows through the passageway bore 228 and exerts the necessary threshold hydraulic pressure against the liquid-impermeable filter portion 224a of the diaphragm 224 which is resiliently deflected to compress further the tubular valve portion 224dd against the boss 220f; the additional compression of the valve portion 224dd thereby displaces and unseats the an-

nular sealing ring 225 from the surface of the adaptor 218 to enable the liquid flow therebetween into the adjacent portion of the annular clearance space A (which is enlarged by the diaphragm deflection). The cap 220 has a narrow vent groove 220i as shown in Figure 10 which is located on the dry or non-liquid side above the diaphragm 224 to enable air displacement with the deflection of the diaphragm 224.

The liquid flow through the clearance space A leads to discharge of the liquid through the tubular nozzle 224d as indicated by the arrow B. The elastomeric valve portion 224dd and sealing ring 225 performs as a one-way valve allowing only outflow of dispensed liquid when the flexible container wall 214 is squeezed. Once the additional compression of the valve portion 224dd is relaxed when the manual squeeze is released, the residual compression of the valve portion 224dd will cause the sealing ring 225 to reseat and seal firmly against the wall of the adaptor 218 to close the one-way valve and prevent any backflow of liquid or air. Such backflow might otherwise occur, for example, should the dispenser become exposed to non-sterile fluids such as by dropping into contaminated liquid. The valve portion column 224dd thus acts as an integral and elastomeric biasing spring on the sealing ring 225.

Referring to Figure 13A, in order to aspirate air for reinflation of the squeeze flexible container wall 214 and to replace the liquid dispensed, ambient air is drawn into an entrance passageway 230 and is directed downwardly and filtered through the filter portion 224a above the passageway bore 228 through which the air flows through the adaptor skirt 218 and container neck 216. The filter portion 224a of the diaphragm 224 thus serves a dual function as both the aspiration air filter as well as the hydraulically deflectable portion of the diaphragm valving in the liquid dispensing conduit. Accordingly, the integration of the hydraulically deflectable air filter within the diaphragm structure enables a particularly uncomplicated flow path of the air aspiration conduit and a simplified nozzle assembly without jeopardizing contamination of the sterile liquid during storage and successive dispensing.

Claims

1. A valve structure for controlling liquid flow from a nozzle structure on a liquid storage container in which a resiliently deflectable valve element (25; 125) provides biased seal against a valve seat (18j; 118) to form a one-way valve allowing only one-way flow of a liquid (L) from the liquid storage container (12) therebetween when the valve element (25; 125) is resiliently

- unseated from the valve seat (18j; 118) to open the valve, characterised in that: said valve element comprises a compressible column (24dd; 124ddd) having opposing axial end surfaces (25, 25X; 125, 125X) which are normally compressed against respective valve surfaces (18e, 20X; 118, 120X) on said nozzle structure including said valve seat (18e) for preventing said liquid flow through said valve, said column (24dd; 124dd) being further compressible to resiliently unseat one of said column end surfaces (25; 125) from said valve seat (18e; 118) to allow said one-way liquid flow while said opposing column end surface (25X; 125X) remains stationary and compressed against said respective valve surface (20X; 120X).
2. A valve structure according to claim 1, further characterised by an elastomeric diaphragm member (24e; 124e) peripherally secured to said column (24dd; 124dd) for exertion of hydraulic pressure of liquid (L) against said diaphragm member (24e; 124e) in order to produce resilient deflection of said diaphragm member (24e; 124e) and said further compression of said column (24dd; 124dd) and said resilient unseating of said column end surface (25; 125) with said diaphragm deflection.
 3. A valve structure according to claim 2, further characterised in that said diaphragm member (24e; 124e) includes an annular configuration peripherally joined to a generally cylindrical side surface of said column (24dd; 124ddd) between said end surfaces thereof (25, 25X; 125, 125X).
 4. A liquid dispensing nozzle assembly (10; 110; 210) for mounting on a liquid container and dispenser (12; 112; 212) has a flexible wall (14; 114; 214) and liquid storage cavity for manually squeezed dispensing of liquid (L) from the cavity through the nozzle assembly (10; 110; 210) and for maintaining the liquid (L), such as contact lens saline solution, in sterile condition during storage and repeated dispensing of the liquid (L) from the container cavity, said nozzle assembly (10; 110; 210) comprising a liquid discharge port or orifice (B); liquid conduit means (30, A, 24; 228, A) for communication from the container cavity to said liquid discharge port (B) to enable dispensing of said liquid (L) through said port (B) during said manually squeezed liquid dispensing; and characterised in that said nozzle assembly (10) further comprises diaphragm means (24; 124) integrally including a deflectable valve element (25; 125) of a valve for biased sealing against

a valve seat (18e; 118) in said nozzle assembly, forming a one-way valve therewith allowing only one-way flow of liquid (L) ther between when said valve element (25; 125) is resiliently unseated from said valve seat (18e; 118) to open said valve, and a tubular portion (24d; 124d) integrally formed with said valve element (25; 125) such that said resilient unseating of said valve element (25; 125) to open said valve permits said liquid flow past said valve element (25; 125) into said tubular portion (24d; 124d) for discharge therefrom, and said tubular portion (24d; 124d) includes an outwardly flared annular column portion (24dd; 124dd) formed at an end of said tubular portion (24d; 124d), wherein said column portion (24dd; 124dd) includes first and second generally axially opposing annular surfaces (25, 25X; 125, 125X) for compressed sealing against respective surfaces (18e, 24ddd; 118, 124ddd) of said nozzle assembly (10; 110), and wherein said first annular column surfaces (25; 125) defines said deflectable valve element.

5. The nozzle assembly according to Claim 4, further characterised in that said diaphragm means (24; 124) further includes an elastomeric diaphragm portion (24e; 124e) peripherally secured to said column portion (24dd; 124dd) for exertion of hydraulic pressure of liquid (L) against said diaphragm portion (24e; 124e) in order to produce resilient deflection of said diaphragm portion (24e; 124e) and said resilient unseating of said valve element (25; 125) with said diaphragm deflection.
6. The nozzle assembly according to Claim 5, further characterised in that said diaphragm portion (24e; 124e) includes an annular configuration peripherally joined to a generally cylindrical side surface of said column portion (24dd; 124dd).
7. The nozzle assembly according to Claim 4 or Claim 5, further characterised by an air aspiration conduit means (26, 28, 18h, 24f; 126, 128) for aspirating air into said container (12) to replace the liquid (L) dispensed therefrom.
8. The nozzle assembly according to Claim 7 further characterised in that said diaphragm means (24; 124) further integrally includes an aspiration portion (24h) within said air aspiration conduit means (26, 28, 18h, 24f).

9. The nozzle assembly according to Claim 8, further characterised in that said aspiration portion (24h) comprises an air filter means (22) for preventing entrainment of bacteria with aspirating air flow through said air aspiration conduit means (26, 28, 18h, 24). 5
10. The nozzle assembly according to Claim 9, wherein said air filter means (22) is impermeable to flow of said liquid (L) therethrough. 10
11. The nozzle assembly according to Claim 9 or 10, wherein said air filter means (22) is deflectable under liquid flow pressure thereagainst during dispensing of said liquid (L) through said liquid conduit means (30, A, 24). 15
12. The nozzle assembly according to any one of Claims 9 to 11, characterised in that said column portion (24dd) and said air filter means (22) are arranged adjacently within said diaphragm means (24) such that deflection of said air filter means (22) induces deflection and opening of said one-way valve (25) to enable passage of said liquid (L) therethrough during said liquid dispensing. 20 25
13. The nozzle assembly according to any one of Claims 9 to 12, characterised in that said air filter means (22) is integrated by insertion during moulding of said diaphragm means (24). 30

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FIG. 1

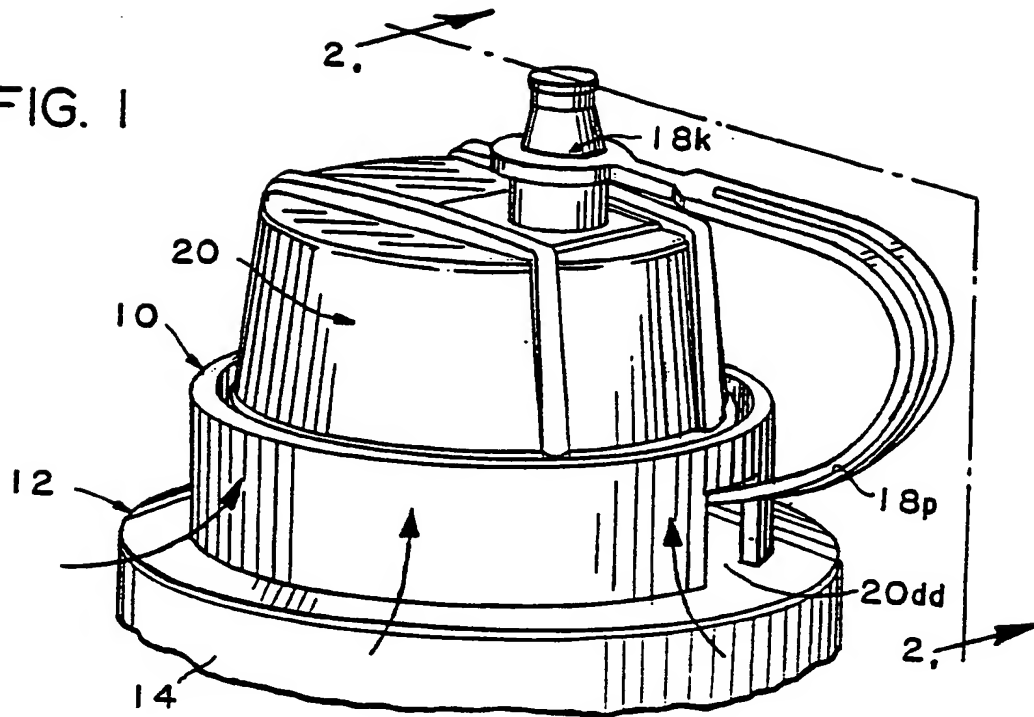
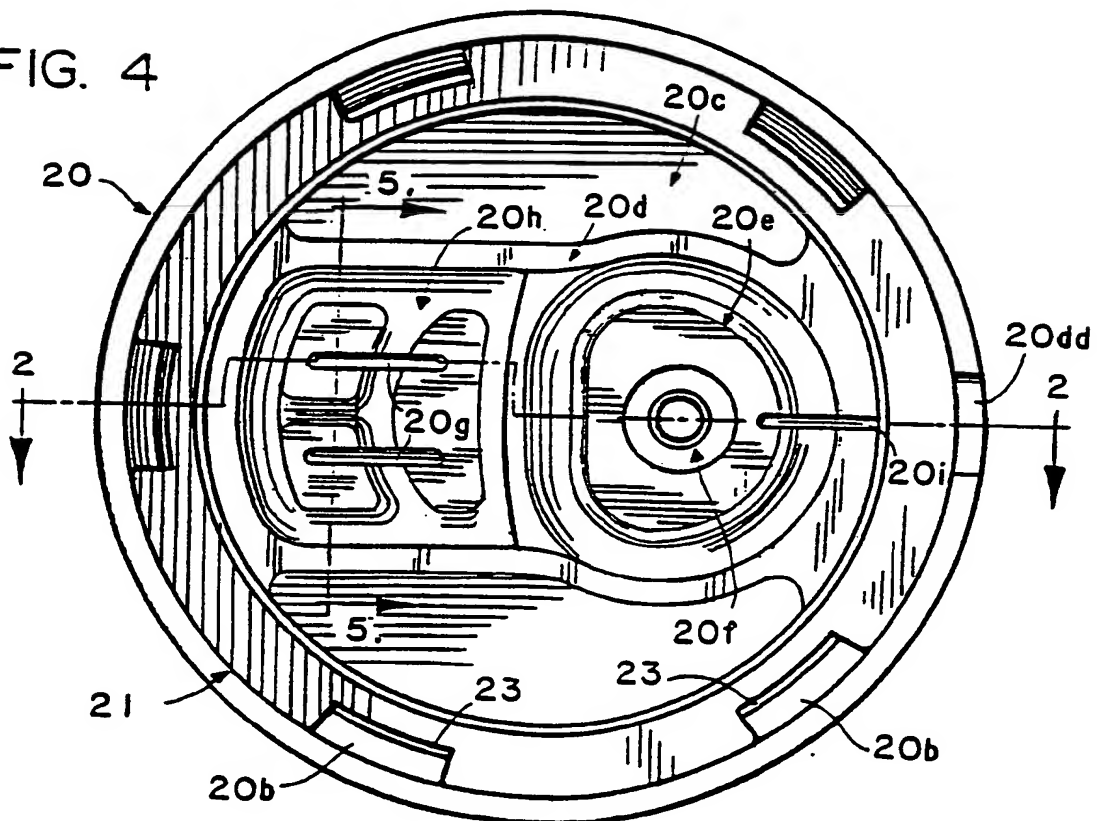
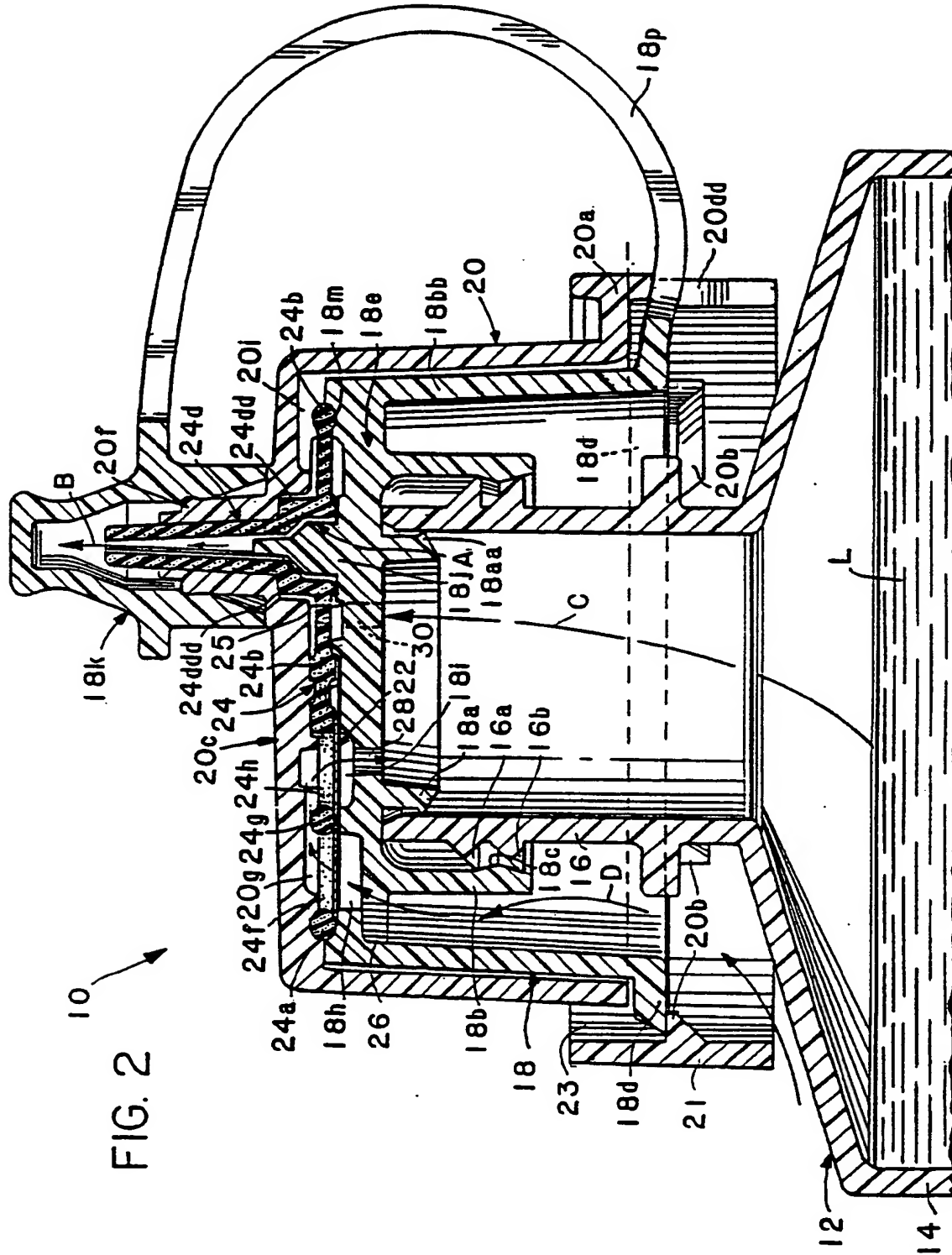


FIG. 4





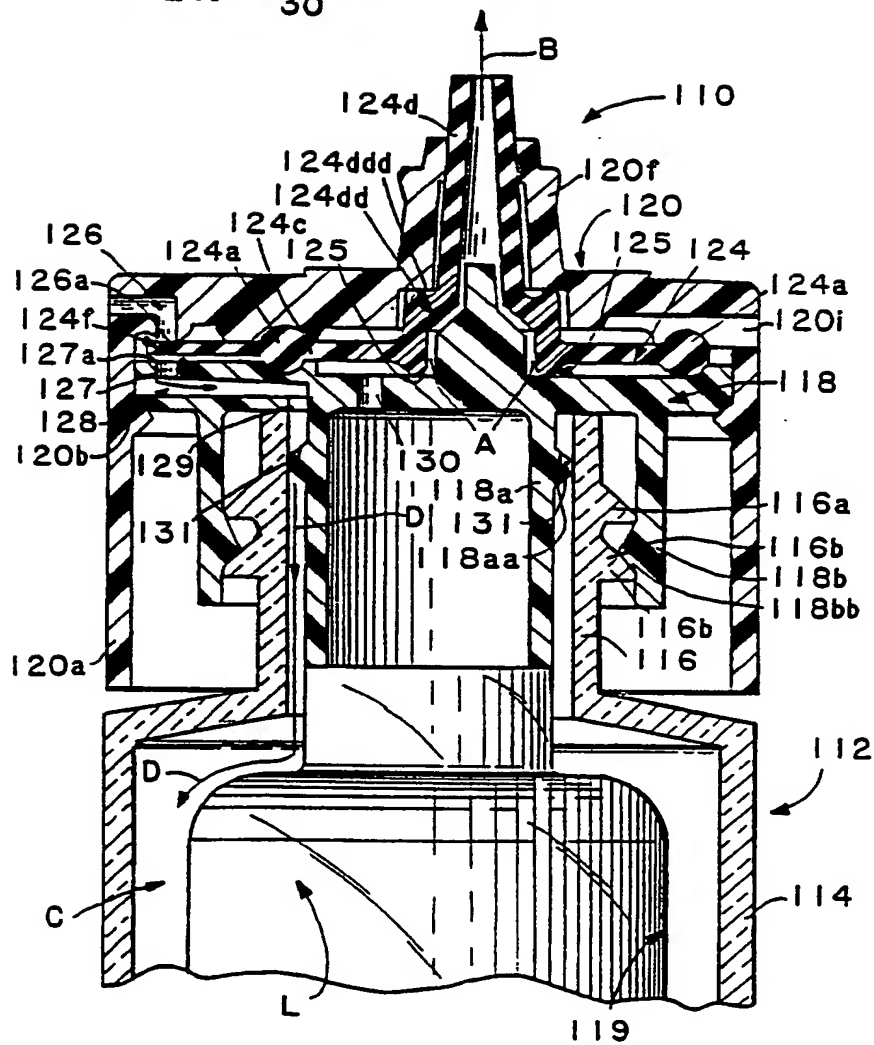
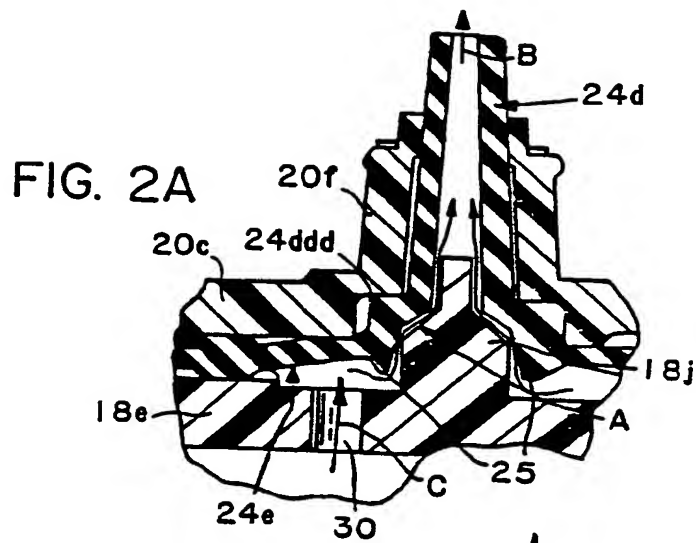


FIG. 9

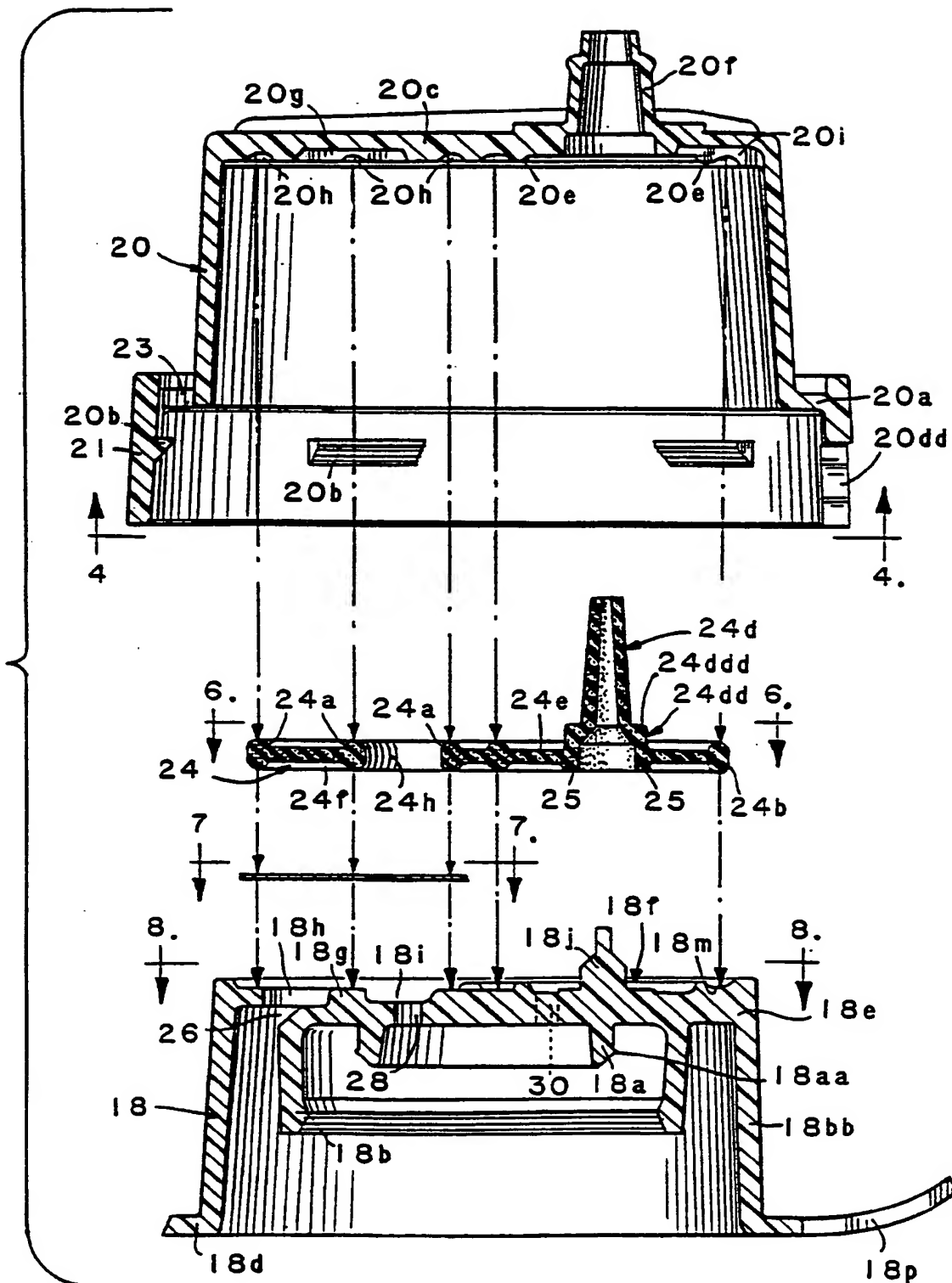


FIG. 3

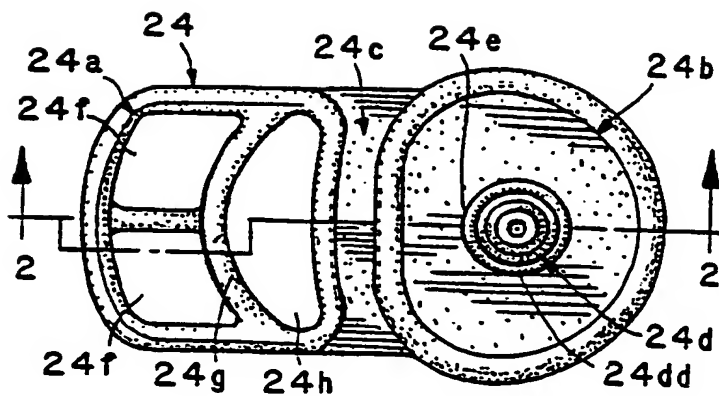


FIG. 6

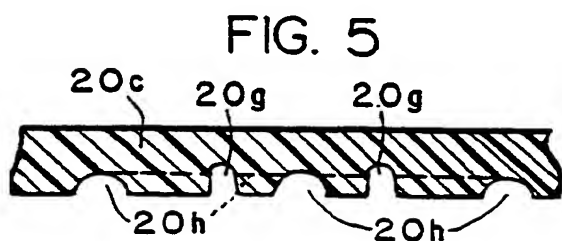


FIG. 5

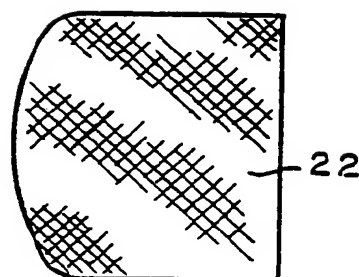


FIG. 7

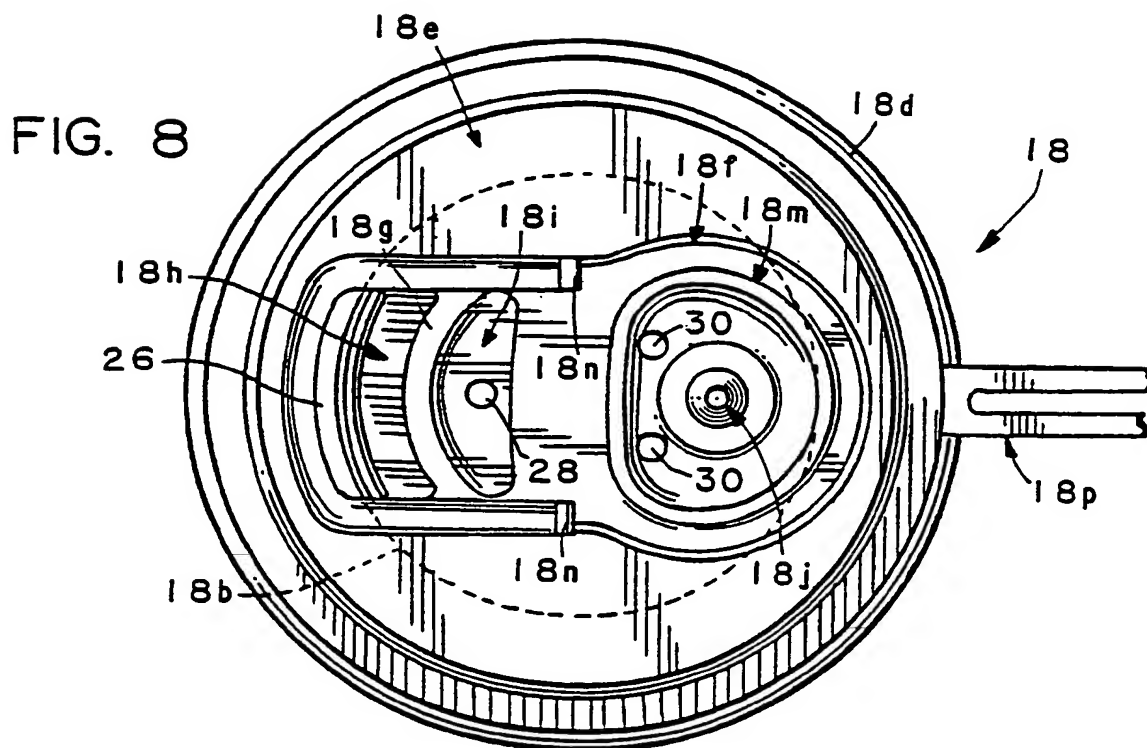
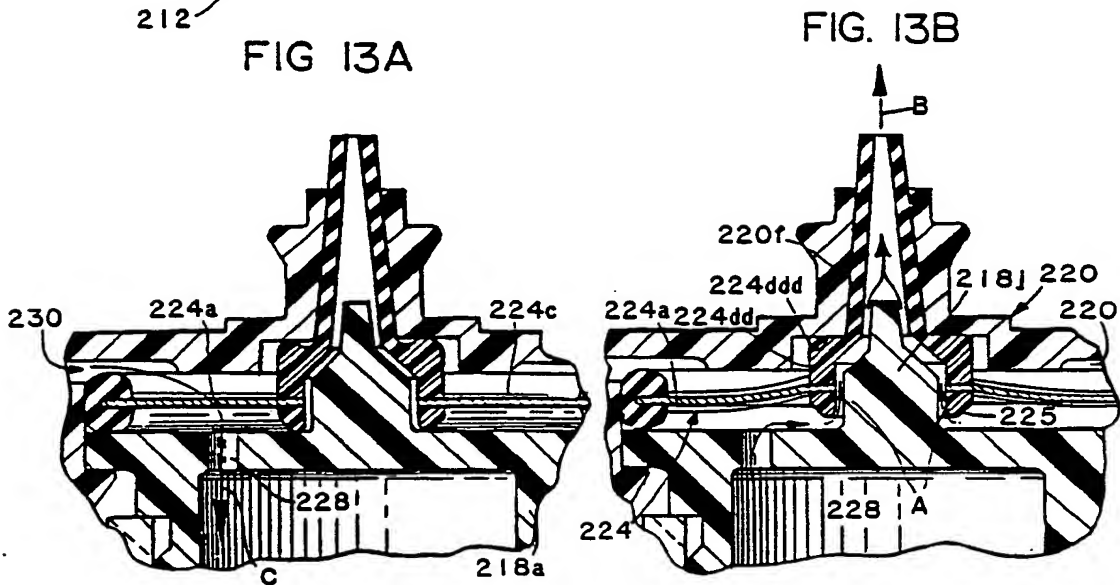
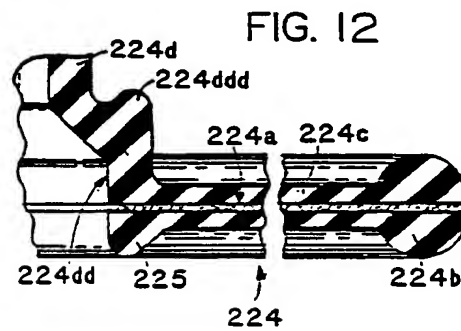
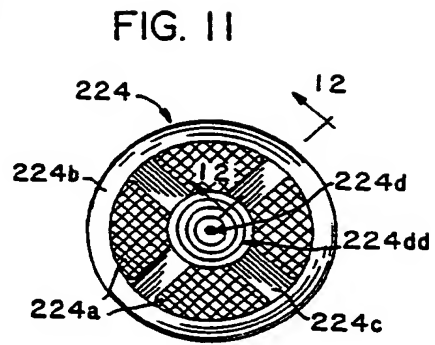
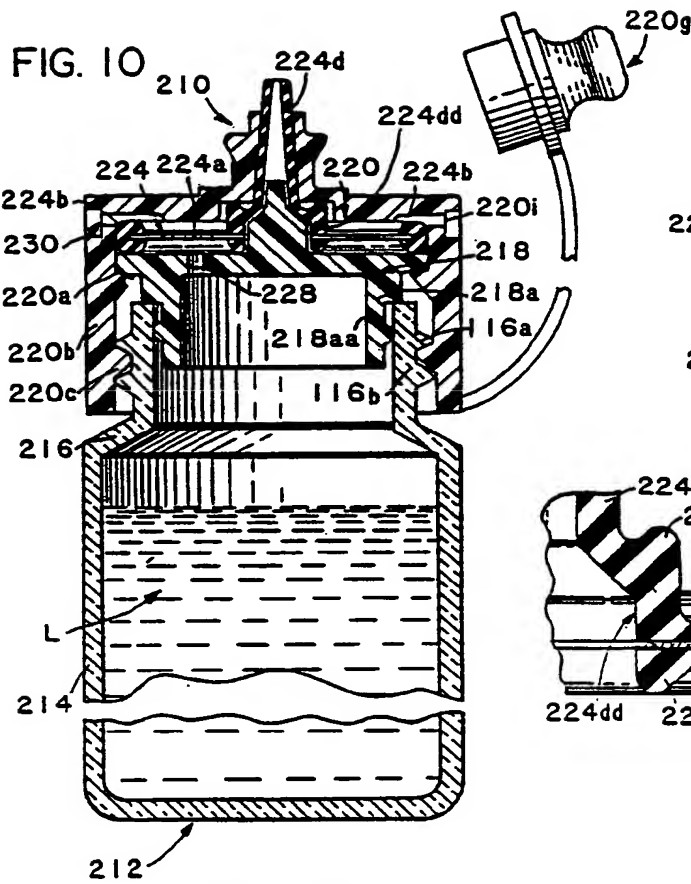


FIG. 8



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